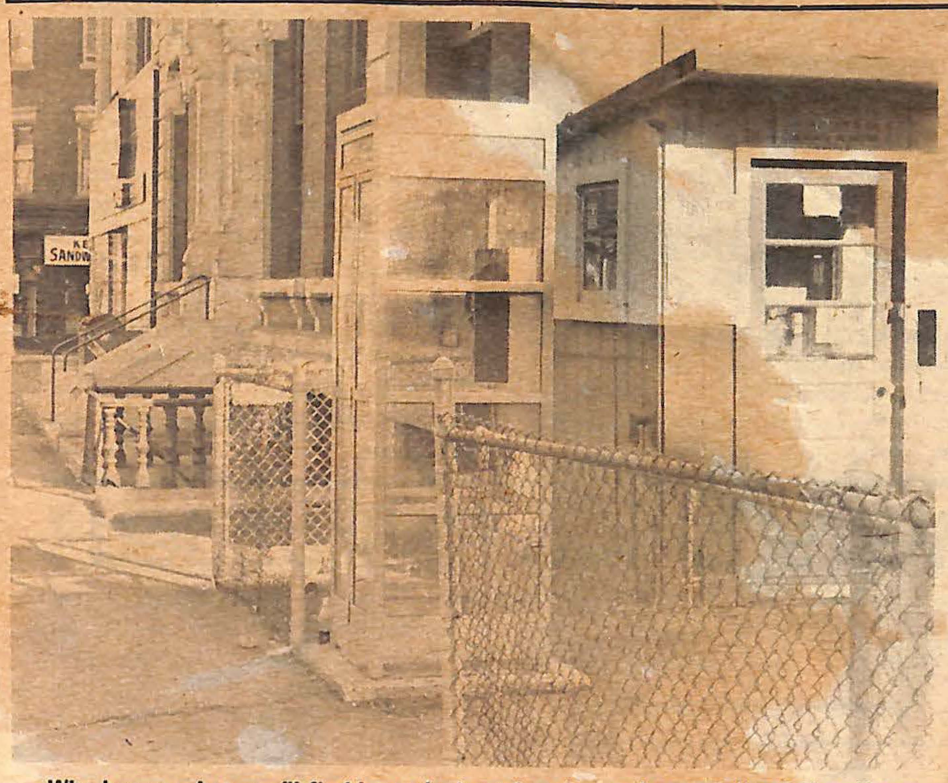
MODERN TIMES

New Haven 20¢

Vol. IV, No. 4 "What you do is news!" Call 562-2510 June 15-30, 1973



Who knows what you'll find in a telephone booth — a dropped dime? New Haven lawyer John Williams recently found an envelope containing doctored up police records in such a booth. See attached story.

Editors' note: Tuesday Police Chief Biagio DiLieto implied that the leak of falsified crime statistics was the work of ex-chief James Ahern. In his quest for the guilty party, DiLieto continues to try to distract us from the real issue of systematic statisical falsehood.

Cops and Robbers - Who's Who?

by Edw. Breuler
Modern Times Staff

"I first became concerned about the problem of altering crime statistics about a year ago when I was representing Philip LaChapelle, who had been fired as the (police) chief's press agent. During the course of representing him it became clear to me that there had been a widespread practice within the department of altering crime statistics in order to make it appear that the crime rate in New Haven was falling."

The words are those of John Williams a lawyer with the firm known as Roraback, Williams and Avery. He is referring to his charges of widespread falsification of crime statistics by the city's police department.

One of the reasons underlying this falsification of records, according to Williams, is to obtain money from the Federal Government through Legal Assistance Association (LAA). Williams claims that under the Nixon Administration, it has been common practice among police departments across the country to make it seem as though crime under this same administration was on the decrease. In return, they would receive money. According to Williams, New Haven caught onto this game in the early innings and began to explore to some length the unlimited possibilities of obtaining money.

Playing For Some Time

There is reason to believe that the New Haven police have been caught up in this game for some time. It is a matter of record that every month crime statistics for this city were on the decline and the comparison between his administration and that of his predessesor showed a marked difference, the latter's being higher.

It also became apparent to Williams the reason that La Chapelle was fired was due to his disloyalty to DiLieto and his intent of exposing these errors in statistics. It was LaChapelle who came up with the idea of how to doctor stolen car statistics and to make them show a decrease. *The great "lock it or loose it" campaign was also part of the scheme. DeLieto, in the application to obtain money from LEAA noted this decrease due to his campaign and needed more money to continue the "lock it or loose it" game.*

Recently Williams received an anonymous phone call from a person with a muffled voice instructing Williams to go to a certain telephone booth in downtown New Haven. He went to that booth and found an envelope in it. The envelope contained a large number of documents which upon examination proved to be 133 crimes reported to the police during the month of June 1972. Each one of these documents had been altered.

There's Been Some Changes Made

Fifty-nine cases reported as breaking and entering had been altered to theft, a lesser charge. Fourteen burglaries had been changed to criminal mischief, a lesser charge. The remaining cases followed the same pattern, each changed to a lesser charge.

[see CURIOUS, page 2]

Condominium Builders Trick Buyers

by Nick Heyer
Modern Times Staff

Why buy a condominium? One person, Ted Turek, had a pretty clear idea of what he wanted. He was getting older and wanted more security than renting offered. He wanted his own place but was willing to pay a moderate fee to have the grounds the insurance, the snow removal, and other such worries taken care of for him. He also didn't have the money to invest in a house. A condominium seemed to offer what he needed.

Ted Turek works at Olin. He is an active person and gets involved with the world around him. An official in the Victory Lodge 609, International Association of Machinists, he also edits the union paper. In need of a place to live, Ted has succumbed to the new way of living: the condominium style.

Condominium living is a new form of ownership that is not yet well understood. Prospective buyers are not familiar with the pitfalls, and lawyers have not explored the legal ramifications. The contracts are usually quite complex. Condominiums are becoming more and more popular. From Ted's point of view, this is due to the desirability of relatively inexpensive ownership. From the contractors' point of view, a condominium is more profitable than a rental unit.

Protection Difficult

Many of the problems relating to condominiums are general to housing, but harder to protect yourself against. Ted's problems started the day he put down his deposit. As is the case with most condominiums, his unit was still under construction when he agreed to buy. Contractors want to sell in advance so there is no "expensive" holding time between completion and sale. If you want your choice you have to buy early — or so you're told.

Ted was promised an occupancy date but the date came and went and his unit was still not ready. He even signed papers stating his unit was liveable before it was completed to speed up the legal procedures. While Ted had living arrangements, but *many of his friends in the condominium* faced similar delays and had sold their houses or given up their apartments and had to seek expensive makeshift living quarters. The contractor incurred no penalities for his laxity.

Another problem with buying in advance is that you cannot inspect your property before you move in, and once you are in you may have to struggle to get the contractor's attention to your needs.

Many Complaints

The quality of material and workmanship in Ted's condominium is very poor. Ted found the workmen to be non-union, and almost unskilled.

A partial list of his complaints follows: apartment needed new paint (old paint powdered); nails popped out of the sheetrock through the wall finishing; cabinets were split and chipped (had to be replaced *several times); kitchen counter split (replaced); windows did not fit properly (still don't); holes for pipes are oversized* and not baffled even at ground level; *all* appliances (stove, refrigerator, dishwasher) needed service, painting, or replacement; bathroom and kitchen tiles needed to be replaced.

There have been two major flooding incidents with water travelling through the walls. While the source was finally plugged, the damaged wood was never treated or replaced, and promises to be an expensive future problem for Ted. Soundproofing, however, is Ted's most immediate problem. He was promised soundproofing, but the contract reads sound "retardant" which apparently has no legal definition. The apartment next to Ted's has its kitchen

[see CONDOMINIUM, page 7]

Nick Heyer

Ted Turek poses for Modern Times photographer in his condominium. Such a condominium has the potential of providing one with adequate housing with a relatively low cost and minimal upkeep. Ted Turek found out that there's also the potential of a lot of unexpected problems.

Inside

What ever became of school-community councils?
see page 2

WHFT President Speaks
see page 3

Curious Situation

[continued from page 1]

Williams explained that certain types of crimes are not reported to the FBI for statistical purposes. What has happened here is that the burglaries were dropped into thefts. Other thefts were dropped into a nonreportable theft category.

The reports were copies on official police stationary and had been altered by scratching out the original charge and entering a new charge by the means of a carbon paper. This was to make sure that all the copies were altered.

The originals were kept from further examination by DiLieto. Upon questioning by news reporters, DiLieto reported at first that some reports are changed upward as well as downward. Again these reports as well as the other reports for that month were not allowed to be viewed to see if there were any upward changes. Curious situation!

Williams' copies of the reports were turned over to a judge at the Superior Court. They were handed down until they reached the Police Department. They are being fingerprinted to find out who the traitor is. This is DiLieto's angle to the story. He asserts that they were stolen and this is his main concern and more importantly to divert attention to the fact that they had been altered. He wants the "traitor" badly. Anyone who attempted to let the public know what is happening in the Department is not going to be on his team.

Still Unsolved

Another aspect of statistic falsification concerns unsolved cases. The majority of documents leaked to Williams listed unsolved cases. Still another aspect is that when someone is in for questioning for other crimes Williams states it is common practice to help the person confess to these unsolvable crimes. Some junkies will admit to most anything if there is promised a lesser charge. The reason is mainly to clear the books.

The case now is in red tape land. Williams has filed a motion to get police records of that month from DiLieto by court order to demonstrate the truth of the matter. The judge has ruled that it is too premature at this point, by stating that the case has to reach a point where the defense is much more than a simple envelope exchange.

Williams is interested in clearing up the case as far as the falsification of records is concerned. He is not interested in being involved in a "smoke screen" around the case and to persecute the person or persons who have had the courage to disclose these records to the public which is what DiLieto would like.

School Councils Trying To Survive

by Ruth Hein

This column deals with education in New Haven and expresses the opinion of the author.

"We believe," Dr. George Harris wrote in October 1970, "that of all the innovative programs . . . none is expected to have such a profound influence upon the quality of education in our system as the implementation of the proposed school councils."

But this year the New Haven school administration rejected an offer of $40,000 from the New Haven Foundation to support and further school councils. Of the more than 30 school councils established, few are functioning constructively, and many are in the doldrums.

What happened in the intervening two years? Can councils be rescued? I believe they can, but in order to bring about an era of fully functioning councils, we must be clear as to what is required to make them effective.

Effective Councils

A viable school-community council must be accepted by parents, teachers, school administrators, and community people. It must be recognized by the principal as a legally constituted body, with clearly defined powers. It must be supported by a separate (even if minimal) budget, to be spent at its discretion. Above all, it must have free access to all other councils in the city, for information sharing and joint action.

These four requirements are crucial. And yet they have been variously frustrated throughout the short history of school councils. Their relative absence is responsible for the present situation.

It has been suggested that councils were deliberately set up to fail, that they have failure built into them. Without taking such a dire view, it is easy to see how original enthusiasm was overlaid with bureaucratic caution until strength was sapped from a very viable idea.

The Idea of Councils

Councils were first proposed in the Community Development Action Plan (CDAP) position papers drawn up for the City Plan Commission by the Education Improvement Center (EIC) and Citizens Commission to Develop Quality Education (CCDQE). These are local organizations concerned with education in New Haven.

This 100-odd page document, released in July, 1970, was followed by a mimeographed draft memorandum of 11 pages officially committing the New Haven school system to councils; it is from this memo that Dr. Harris' hopeful statement is taken.

Finally, the Board of Education issued an 8 page printed booklet setting forth the rules and regulations for councils.

Comparing the three documents is a fascinating pastime. All are explicit about the composition of councils; all concur in the areas where councils are to function — budget, curriculum, hiring, discipline, and the like. But they show an astonishing difference in their approach to the crucial issues. This difference (to be detailed in a later issue) has directly contributed to the present precarious position of councils.

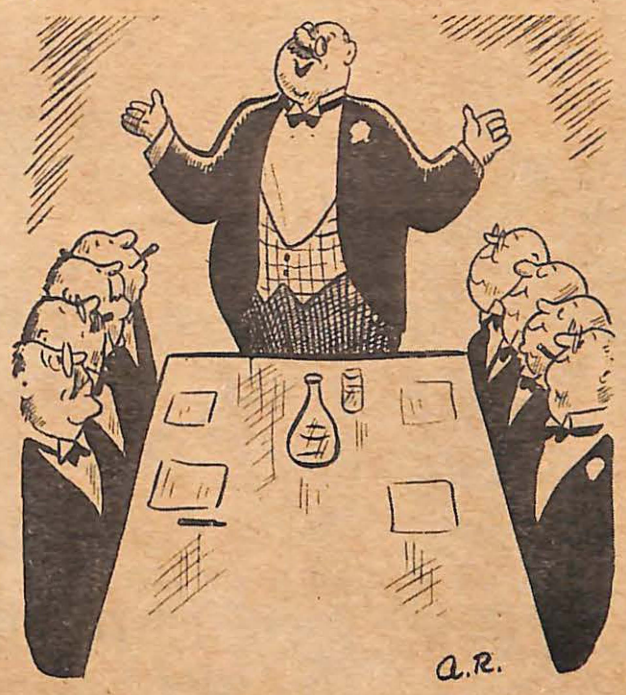
Establishing Councils

Most of the present councils were established during the 1970-71 school year. In a very few schools, where there was already a strong parent organization and where relations between school and community people were cordial and of long standing, the decision was taken easily and plans for implementation went forward smoothly. More often, however, the process proved infinitely troublesome.

Resistance came from principals, from parents, in a few instances from teachers. Mistrust, fear of being manipulated, conservatism — all contributed to the opposition to councils. Even where councils were established, the process often drained all energies or led to factionalism.

No wonder, then, that councils, born with such difficulty, are still unsure of their strength.

Next: Setting up Councils — Difficulties and successes.



"—and in times like these we must all make sacrifices, gentlemen—let's lay off 1,200 more."

We're Being Railroaded!

Would you buy a ride from this railroad? You may have to buy the railroad. The financiers and other parasites who have been using the railroads to squeeze billions out of us since about 1830, have gone about as far as they can go without spending a few million to rebuild the non-maintained track like this.

Naturally they want us taxpayers to buy the worthless mess — for the right price. Various plans are being pushed to set up a government agency to manage the railroads as a tax - supported public service.

Two bills have been started through the congressional mill. One is very bad — would eliminate union contracts and work rules. One is much better— being pushed by RR unions, especially Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks.

Community Notes

Big Brothers to be Commended

Mayor Bartholomew F. Guida has proclaimed the period of June 17 to June 23 as Big Brothers of New Haven Recruiting Week. We ask that you join in support of this project.

The Big Brothers of New Haven is in urgent need of men to volunteer as Big Brothers. To help meet this need, a Booth will be placed on the New Haven Green, during the above period, for the purpose of recruiting Big Brothers.

March from *Watergate* To The *Justice Dept.*

Washington, D.C.

Saturday, JUNE 16th, at noon

Demand: Funds for Life, not Death

FIGHT THE CUTBACKS

STOP THE BOMBING OF CAMBODIA

IMPEACH NIXON

FOR BUS INFORMATION CALL 248-1115

Sponsored by the New Haven People's Coalition for Peace and Justice

Brass Tacks Formulas Don't Add Up To Education

Speech given upon installation to the office of President of the West Haven Federation of Teachers by Stanley Heller, on May 30, 1973 in West Haven.

Our new Executive Council takes office at a time when the teacher movement nationally and locally is beset by serious problems which gravely threaten its effectiveness. Around the country many school boards are in financial crisis.

Wage settlements are poor while prices are rising at the fastest rates in 20 years. Layoffs have now become routine and in some cities schools are closing weeks or months early. At the same time, the Nixon Administration, with malign neglect, is cutting back or dismantling many important programs of federal aid to education.

Those school systems with adequate monies are refusing to take advantage of the blessings of greater numbers of trained teachers to reduce class sizes. Instead the spectre of masses of unemployed teachers "who would be perfectly happy to get your job" is used to intimidate teachers who are unhappy with working or educational conditions.

Nick Heyer

Stanley Heller, President of the West Haven Federation of Teachers.

Local Problems

In addition to these nationwide dangers we have local problems. The Connecticut legislature has passed a law this session mandating annual evaluation for all teachers no matter how experienced. Laws to eliminate tenure and to radically change certification procedures are being seriously contemplated. In West Haven we are faced with uncertainties about the plans and directions of our new superintendent.

We wish Mr. Fresher well, but are dismayed to see a major educational proposal like the elimination of the department head position written up in the newspapers before there was any consultation with the teaching staff or the Federation.

But the difficulty I would like to call your attention to tonight is one just starting to be felt in West Haven. It goes under the name of "accountability." Supposedly all it means is that teachers should be held accountable for their actions by some objective procedures. Stated this way it's a harmless truism.

But the hidden assumption behind accountability is that students aren't being educated well and that the fault lies with teachers whose ranks are infested with dullness and mediocrity. And so mountains of tax money will be spent on coordinators, administrators, and professional evaluators so they can set off on a wild hunt to root out lackluster teachers among us.

Moreover, teachers will be forced to spend more and more time drawing up goals, objectives and performance standards and writing studies and reports about how they will be achieved.

Students Ignored

All the while our students' real needs will be ignored. Class sizes will grow, materials will dwindle and teachers will be spending more time on paperwork and less on teaching.

Beyond this, accountability threatens to turn all of schooling into mere training for getting high grades on standardized

[see TEACHERS, page 7]

Labor, Community Honor Sirabella

The Executive Board of the Greater New Haven Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, is sponsoring a testimonial dinner for Vincent J. Sirabella, its recently re-elected president.

The dinner will be held Tuesday evening, June 26, at 7:30 p.m., with a cocktail hour at 6:30 p.m., in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton-Park Plaza Hotal in New Haven. Tickets are $25 per person, or $250 for a table of ten.

Sirabella was elected to his first term as President of the New Haven Labor Council in 1960, and has been re-elected continuously since then. Under his leadership the Council has become nationally known as a progressive innovator in health, housing, and a wide range of other problems facing union members and the community.

The Council's Executive Board which includes representatives from 16 area Unions, said in announcing the dinner that "while the immediate occasion for this affair is Vinnie Sirabella's re-election for an 8th consecutive term as Council President, it is also high time that proper tribute be paid to this man who has been a leader not only for labor but in a wide variety of community activities."

According to John W. Wilhelm, Chairman of the Sirabella Dinner Committee, "wide interest has already been expressed in this testimonial for Vinnie Sirabella, and we expect this to be an unusually broad gathering of people from labor and from the many other segments of the community which Vinnie's tireless efforts have contributed to."

Sirabella, a native of Providence, R.I., began working full-time in the restaurant industry as a dishwasher and busboy when he was 15, leaving school to go to work, and pursued that trade as a waiter, bartender, and rank-and-file Union activist until 1958 in Providence and elsewhere up and down the East coast.

Hotel & Restaurant Union

In 1958 Sirabella came to New Haven and was elected Secretary-Treasurer of Local 217, Hotel & Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union, AFL-CIO, of which he is now the President. Since 1969 he has been Business Manager of Local 35, Federation of University Employees, AFL-CIO, the Yale University's employees' union.

He is also a Vice President of the Connecticut State Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

Sirabella is a permanent member of the Connecticut State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, having been twice appointed to six-year terms on that agency of the State Labor Department by former Governor John Dempsey. In that capacity, he has been involved in settling hundreds of grievances, strikes, and near-strikes throughout Connecticut.

According to Wilhelm, the community activity of which Sirabella is "most proud" is his role as one of the founders of the Community Health Care Center Plan (CHCP), *the labor-initiated comprehensive health center open to all segments of the community on Long Wharf. He is presently Chairman of the Board of* CHCP.

Information and tickets for the Sirabella Sirabella Testimonial Dinner are available at the Labor Council offices, 45 Water Street, New Haven, 624-6248.

Alan Kay

Vincent Sirabella

Guilford And Stratford Workers Win Contract

Cafeteria employees in the town of Guilford, members of Local 217 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, AFL-CIO, voted 22-0 to accept a new two year contract.

The new pact calls for across the board wage increases of $0.26 an hour. There are also increases in the number of personal and funeral days as well as an increase in the amount of sick leave accumulation.

Most interesting, however, is language which states that on all days lunch is served in the grammar schools, middle and high school employees will be scheduled to work their regular hours. Over the years, middle and high school employees have found their work week substantially reduced because of half days which had been scheduled. This new language, Union members feel, will, for all practical purposes, insure that all cafeteria employees will not have their work week reduced; since, except for snow days which are rescheduled, the school day is never cancelled or reduced in the Guilford grammar schools.

Agreement Between Local 217 and Mermaid Tavern

After many weeks of negotiations, a new agreement has been reached between the Mermaid Tavern of Stratford and Local 217 of the Hotel and Restaurnat Employees, AFL-CIO.

The major stumbling block in the negotiations was that the Mermaid was owned by a large conglomerate, Restaurant Associates (RA). This company, suffering from serious mismanagement, is on the rocks throughout the country (their stock has dropped, for example, over 40 points over the past year). RA refused to negotiate with the Union when the old contract expired. RA was in the process of selling the restaurant. Finally, after a bevy of unfair labor practice charges and a strike vote of 43-0, the Union was able to persuade the new owners, private individuals from Fairfield County, corporately known as Mermaid Tavern, Inc., to sit down and negotiate.

The new two year agreement calls for wage increases in all classifications, retroactive to March 15. The lowest paid employees, the sanitation crew, received the highest increases, $0.40 over the two-year pact. The new agreement also has improvments in vacations and funeral days, as well as language which provides that there will be no loss of benefits because of the change of ownership. Also, the new agreement has a provision which would provide more work, if available, to the present employees before new employees are hired. This is particularly important to Union members because there were all kinds of rumors circulating that the owners wanted to "flood" the place with part timers in order to cut down on paying fringe benefits.

Labor Notes

Paraprofessionals Agree On Contract

After 17 months of negotiations the paraprofessionals' union, Local 303 of the American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees has agreed on their first contract with the New Haven Board of Education.

Union President Jean Johnson stated, "The only thing that was disappointing was that we didn't get the agency shop. We would be much stronger if we could get 100% membership."

The 300 paraprofessionals will not receive their 1972-73 increment until the contract is signed this week.

The two-year contract includes a 3% raise increments next year, and specific sick leave and days off.

Editorial

Free-For-All For Falsifiers

It used to be that the image of the cop on the beat was one of fairness and honesty. Today the stories of far-reaching corruption in police forces across the land have completely changed that image.

Now our own police force seems compromised by scandal at the highest levels. The exposure by attorney John Williams of police falsification of crime statistics for the purpose of obtaining government training money raises a question of police reliability. What does it mean if the enforcers of law and order themselves break the law?

More disturbing has been the reaction of the police to the fact that police documents showing falsification were leaked to Williams. Instead of seeking out the falsifiers Police Chief Biagio DeLieto seemed intent only on finding the person who leaked the documents.

If the Police Department has lied, the supression of the scandal will fool no one. The next step should be a full investigation by the courts. The courts, so far, have washed their hands of the matter. If neither the police nor the courts will enlighten us on the charges of falsification of statistics, who is going to?

photo by Richard Blazer

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MODERN TIMES is published by the American Independent Movement (AIM) as its political organ. Work on **MODERN TIMES** is done by volunteers, both members and non—members of AIM. The political views of AIM are given in the editorial. We encourage contributions of the New Haven community in the form of articles and letters.

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get this kind of news from profit-making commercial papers. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of their bosses. There is no place else where hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of the wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. There would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs. waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need, not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, Gary Benenson, Matt Borenstein, Ed Breuler, Danny Cahn, Ellen Comisso, Vittorio Comisso, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, Art Fleischner, Paul Gill, Sam Goodwin, Stanley Heller, Liz Henderson, Nick Heyer, Eileen Hoffman, Lynne Karsten, Karl Lechow, Alice Mick, Ray Milici, Patti Miller, Laurie Nussdorfer, Renee Poirier, Peter O'Connell, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Pat Sandacata, Bob Sherry, Dave Spinner, Henry Tamarin, Sergio Verillo, Rick Wolff, Karen Wolff

Write On

Editor's Note: Following is an open letter to Connecticut residents from the American Friends Service Committee and the National Council to Repeal the Draft:

To Conn. Residents:

Any day now, both the House and Senate Subcommittees on Appropriations will vote on whether to approve the Nixon administration's request for $55 million to maintain the Selective Service System (SSS) on a stand-by basis.

If the continuing funds for S.S.S. are voted--even though the President's induction authority expires on June 30, 1973, the only change will be that the President *will not be able to draft 19 year olds. Nixone would still* be able to draft registrants who have been deferred in the past and who are under 35. Since there are five million men in this "deferred" pool, such drafting could go on for the next 15 years. All aspects of S.S. System (registration, classification, the lottery, physical examinations and prosecutions of those who refuse to cooperate, will continue. The only way to guarantee that no one is drafted is end the Selective Service System by repealing the S.S. Act and cutting off all funds.

Among New England congressmen, only Robert Tiernan (D, RI) is sympathetic to repeal. Edward Boland (D, Ma.), chairman of the subcommittee, and Robert Giamo (D, Ct) are still wavering. It is particularly important that citizens in these districts call, write, or visit these two congressmen; either of them could introduce a motion to cut off funds or simply to reduce the appropriations to $8 million-- the figure that S.S.S. Director Pepitone has said would cover dismantling the system. All members of Congress can be reached by calling (202) 224-3121.

Mike True

To the Editors:

Those who call President Richard Milhouse Nixon "Tricky Dicky" and who call for his impeachment and even imprisonment with the rest of the alleged Watergate perpetrators seem to be missing the mark.

Sure this law and order politician has been, *from the very beginning, shrewd, devious and corrupt enough to win the* hearts and minds of all the money-bloated corporations who had showered him with unlimited campaign funds to enable him to buy his way into the White House. Sure the politicians who had been exposed and the many who have not yet been exposed are guilty of unspeakable crimes, from the illegal Vietnam war on down to the Watergate caper. And, of course, they should be exposed and punished.

But what is being overlooked here is a very important ingredient, which is that there is no clamor to expose the real culprits, the powerful multinational corporation godfathers who daily shortchange their workers and the consumers and who use their excess profits to buy politicians in order to make even greater profits.

Only by exposing the root cause of the corruption will we ever be able to give heart to this heartless nation of ours.

Mike F. Holodnak

Money Talks

United Efforts Can Lower Our Taxes

by Bob Sherry and Laurie Nussdorfer
Modern Times Staff

When the federal income tax first became law in 1913, less than 1 per cent of the population was affected. Only those of extreme wealth and taxpaying ability were subject to taxation — and the burden on them was very light.

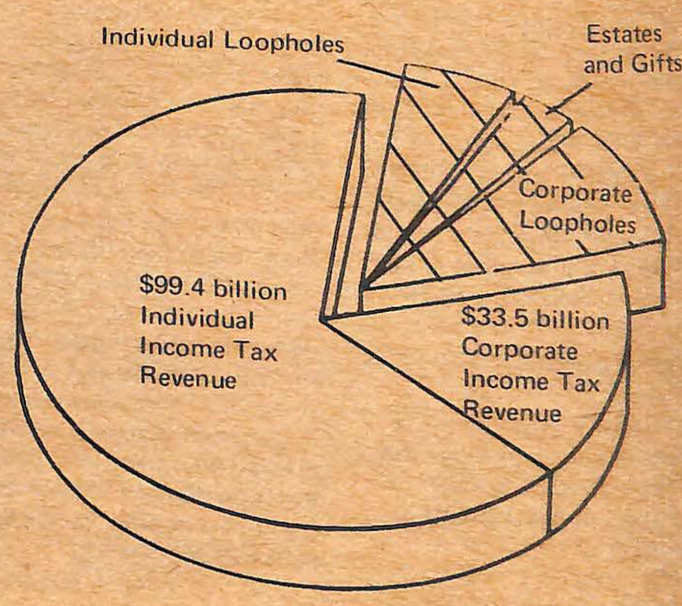
Big changes in this pattern began during World War II. In 1973 over 90 percent of the population must pay income tax (including dependents). Over 80 percent of tax returns come from those with middle and moderate incomes ($15,000 and under), while only 1 percent comes from those reporting incomes of $50,000 or more.

It is obvious that the tax system as it now works permits high-income "receivers" (we won't say earners) to escape paying the higher proportion of their income that they can afford and should pay. This is true not only for the rich, but also for business. In fact, in the last ten years there has been a significant decrease in the share *those most able to pay* have contributed to the financing of government.

The federal budget has run up over $74 billion in deficits since 1969. Yet the taxes of working people continue to rise and necessary educational, health, and transportation services deteriorate. The AFL-CIO has estimated that $43 billion of the federal deficit stems from tax revenues lost because of economic recession and unemployment. Another $9 billion of the deficit, however, was money lost to business tax "giveaways" contained in the Revenue Act of 1971.

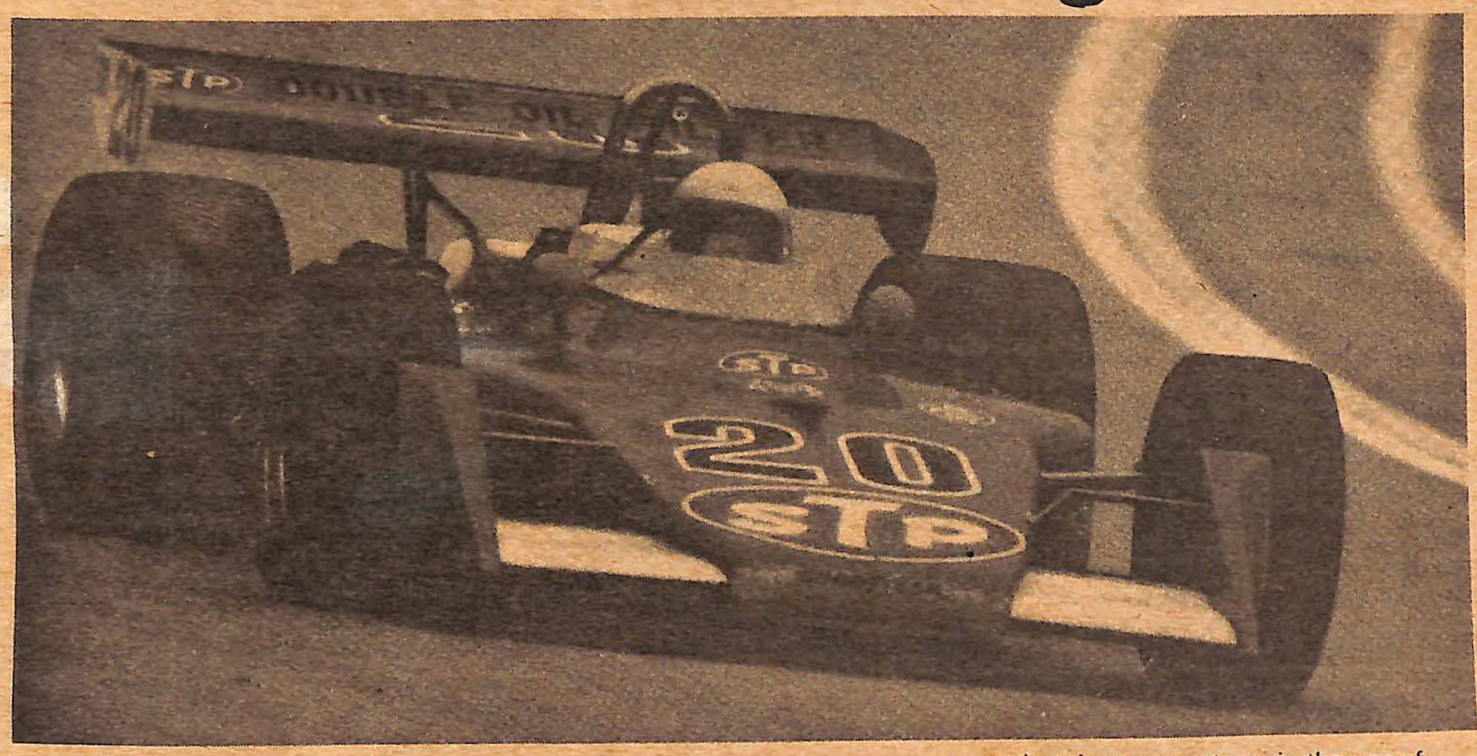
[See WORKERS, page 6]

THE MISSING FUNDS
What the $29.4 billion lost to loopholes means to the U.S. Treasury



Indianapolis '500'

Some Light Out Of The Flaming Wreck



by Edw. Breuler
Modern Times Staff

It was back in 1919 that French driver, Rene Thomas, broke the 100 m.p.h. barrier in auto racing. Thomas' lap was clocked at 104.70. Reports have it that he took the first turn at such a speed that spectators gasped for air.

In 1962, Parnell Jones turned over the first 150 m.p.h. lap. It took less than a minute.

In 1973, 200 m.p.h. was the goal for the speedway known as the Brickyard. Everybody was getting close; just 45 seconds around the 2 ½ mile oval and you have a new record.

The elusive 200 m.p.h. lap was on everybody's mind at Indy last Memorial Day. The drivers, the owners, the fans were hoping for it. As it turned out, they pushed too much.

Thirteen Injured or Killed

The 57th running of the "500" only ran 133 laps or 332.5 miles. During the three days it took to run the damn thing, 16 people fell victim to this tragic pace. Two drivers critically wounded, one crewman dead, and 13 spectators injured. One must not forget Art Pollard, the driver killed on qualifying day.

Pollard was the 34th driver killed at Indianapolis. His car was running over 190 m.p.h. when he lost control and hit the wall around the first turn.

The chase for the 200 m.p.h. has now left many people in a state of limbo.

The Indy raceway is not built for this kind of speed. Back in 1962, cars hit 205 m.p.h. in the straights and 140 in the corners. Now it's 214 m.p.h. in the straights and 180 m.p.h. in the corners, an improvement in speed thanks to the invention of the airfoil, which is designed to keep the car on the track.

Air is forced through an air foil in front and another in the rear, which creates a downward force in the rear, holding the car down. This air pressure is coupled with the flat broad tires (without any tread) to insure a faster, safer ride. But without that pressure, say if you were following some other driver, you do not have the traction you normally have. And at 200 m.p.h., that's not safe. A car going that speed covers about 400 feet in one second; that cuts the reaction time if there's trouble.

Big Problems at Indy

But there are other things about Indy which must be written about. The start of the race squeezes 33 cars, 11 rows of 3, onto the track and they are supposed to get up to 120 m.p.h. before the green flag is given. Some have suggested a single file start with fewer cars. Others say cut the speed down from the green flag.

Another problem at Indy is the pit area. You enter coming off a turn. The gas tanks are close to one side. One false move and up goes the pit and a lot of people with it. Pure alcohol, used as fuel for these cars, explodes on contact. Many of the spectators were injured by flames and Pollard breathed them after he hit the wall.

There has been money spent at Indy to improve the tracks. The majority of these improvements are in the area of grandstands to pack in more people.

Major Improvements Needed

The day has come to end the "500" or remodel the track. Dig a moat between the track and the grandstand. Move the pits to the center of the track and far away from the fuel tanks. Cut down engine size to insure a slower but safer "500".

The United States Auto Club has taken steps to improve the air foil pressure systems and spectator safety. But this is not enough. Honest competition must be brought back; driver discipline must be strengthened; the tracks should be cleaned up and redesigned. The instate fame and a slice of the $125,000 purse must be pushed aside for safe and enjoyable racing. Auto racing must slow down. There's a toll ahead to pay and we're not going to have the right change.

EAST SIDE ROUND UP

Eat The Food And Chew The Fat At Marie's

by Frank R. Annunziato

It used to be true that Grand Avenue was a street lined on both sides with small family operated restaurants and lunchonettes. From State St. to Quinnipiac Avenue there must have been more than a dozen of these places. None of these restaurants were gourmet, Class-A operations, but the food was always good and hundreds of people would hang out in them.

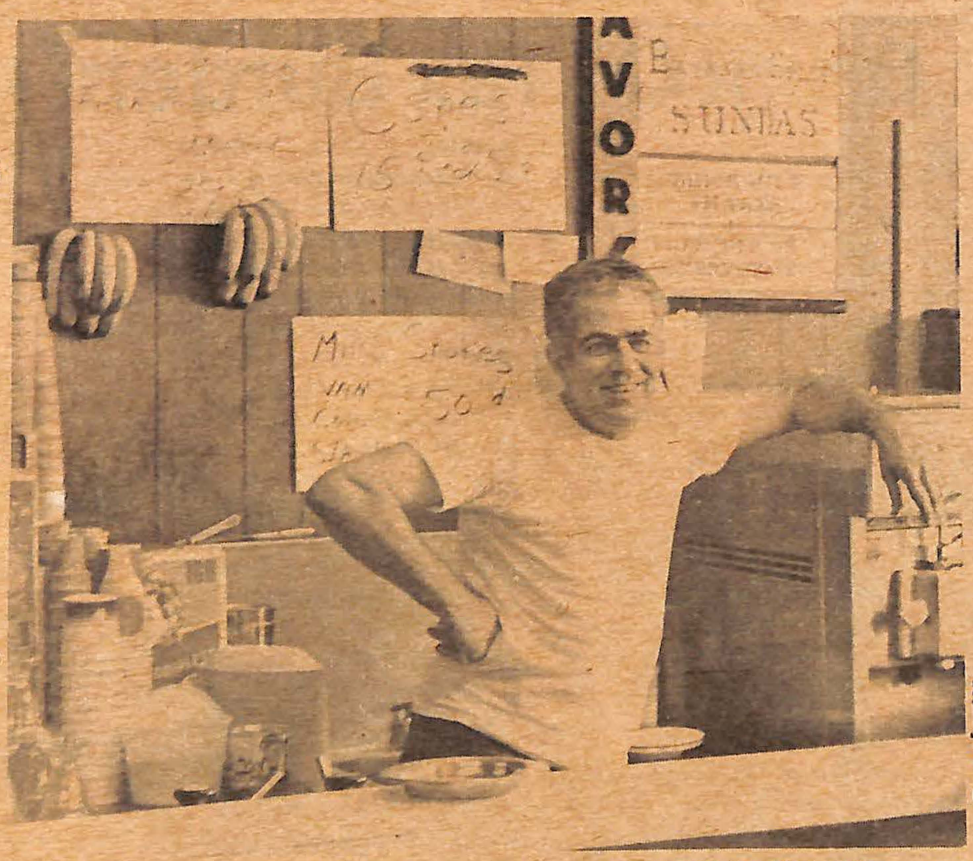
Throughout the years most of them have disappeared--largely because of Dick Lee's "destroy the neighborhoods" approach to Redevelopment.

There are just a couple left. The best one, in this writer's opinion, is Marie's, located near the intersection of Lloyd and Grand.

Owned and operated by Nick and Marie Tagliatela, Marie's is open six days a week, from 6:00 in the morning to 9:00 at night. Nick is in the place for most of these hours. The little luncheonetter features the traditional kinds of "diner" food, plus Italian treats that Nick himself whips together. And these are really Italian "soul food" specialties, not like the phony Italian food you get at so-called Italian restaurants that charge a good buck.

Rising Prices

Throughout the past couple of years, Nick has been forced to raise his prices a bit because of the soaring food costs. He has tried to put a lid on his increases because of the nature of his clientele. Over the last six months, Nick has reported to me that the prices of onions, tomatoes, and lettuce have completely skyrocketed.



Rusty Fuster

Nick Tagliatela puts in long hours behind the counter at Marie's Luncheonette to make it a pleasure for the rest of us to visit.

Besides the good food and the good atmoshpere in the place created by Nick and Marie, the best fearure of Marie's is that it's a place where people come to eat or get a cup of coffee and sit around and throw the bull. The conversations could be about anything; sports, politics, the high cost of living, and on and on.

It's a very democratic kind of place. Everyone there considers himself an expert on just about anything *and* also considers everybody else there an expert. Most of the guys that hang around Marie's are middle-aged and have lived in Fair Haven all their lives. Their conversations about the "old days" are the most fun of all.

There are a couple of guys that work at Marie's. Bill Maher works there part-time--his regular job is at the G & O Radiator Factory. And then there's Red.

Red is a nickname for Donald Docherty. He's called Red because of his flamming red hair. Red's about seventeen years old. He's been working at Marie's for a couple of years. A high school drop-out, Red has mastered just about every aspect of the restaurant and he is able to run it, with no problems, in Nick's absence. Red's best known for his sense of humor and his quick wise cracks--just in case somebody's getting smart.

Small Business

Operating a small, family operated kind of place like Marie's takes an enormous amount of time. I'd bet if Nick figured out how much he makes, per hour, he'd find that he would be making a ton more working in a Unionized factory. The whole trend of our big business dominated economy is to not only make huge profits out of workers' labor, but also to wipe out small business people like Nick and Marie.

But, they're hanging in there--trying to figure out ways of beating the big shots and keeping their customers happy.

Plans To Counter Nixon Bicentennial

by Bob Sherry
Modern Times Staff

"The poverty of the country is such that all the power and say has got into the hands of the rich, who by extortious advantages, having the common people in their debt, have always curbed and oppressed them in all manner of ways."
—Nathaniel Bacon c.1776

As America's 200th birthday rolls around, there are many Americans who believe that patriotism does not mean blind obedience to political authority but a dedication to political, social and economic changes. Groups of people throughout the country, loosely connected by what is known as the People's Bicentennial Commission, would like the celebration to be seen as an opportunity to raise and answer questions about whether America today lives up to the principles for which the American Revolution was fought.

If Nixon has his way, however, the anniversary will consist of uncritical self-congratulation and several billion dollars worth of Sara Lee Bicentennial birthday cakes.

Nixon's Bicentennial

Nixon's first move was to reschedule the celebration to coincide with his own reign in office. The earliest plans called for activities stretching over the period from 1976 to 1983. Nixon changed them to cover 1971 to 1976.

Nixon has also been unhappy that the official commission is outside of his control. He wants to reduce the number of people involved and place it under the authority of a single administrator, solely responsible to the president. In the familiar presidential style documents on the birthday celebration are circulated to selected commission members with a confidential stamp. They would probably be dangerous to the national security if leaked to the public.

Betsy Ross Twirl

Nixon is not alone in trying to cash in on the celebration, however. Companies are falling over themselves to be endorsed by the commission so they can use the official bicentenniary seal on their products. We will all be expected to consume Baskin-Robbins Betsy Ross Twirl and George Washington Cherry Tree Ice Cream, Sara Lee birthday cake and even Owen-Corning's "Revolutionary Collection" of fiber-glass fabrics.

The official celebration is more than a gimmick of cute names used to sell us more. Local real estate promoters and businessmen are happy about the prospects of sharing in the action of local expositions and Patriot Parks. $3 billion have been projected for the federal government to spend and another billion for state and local governments. This is at a time when the Administration is cutting back on vital social programs for **THE AMERICAN PEOPLE** .

The People's Bicentennial

The People's Bicentennial Commission is critical of both the form and content of the official commission. In place of planning by a few administrators and businesses, the PBC would like to encourage everyone to take part. Instead of cake and smugness about the conditions of American society, the PBC would like to see us rededicate ourselves to the principles of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness by building a better society.

The PBC is basicly an information network connecting groups of people who are working on the local level to understand, expose and combat contemporary injustices such as the unequal tax system, old age care, the health system, inflation, industrial health and safety conditions, education, corporate abuse and other issues.

An example of working in the spirit of revolutionary traditions to obtain justice is the activity of the new TEA Party. TEA stands for Tax Equity for Americans and its aim is to achieve real tax reform which would put the burden on those who can afford it rather than working people who now pay the bulk of taxes. In Philadelphia the TEA Party mounted a serious challenge to the city government's plan calling for either less educational service or higher property taxes. TEA helped organize an alternative community program of restoring taxes on corporations and wealthy owners that had been dropped from the list of active taxes.

The activity of similar groups is being communicated to those interested by means of an old institution, Committees of Correspondence. 200 years ago letters connected and coordinated the political activities of groups separated by distance. The PBC offers the same service in the form of a newsletter which prints the collected experiences of groups active in communitees today. (To obtain this newsletter send $2 to the PBC.)

Anyone interested in learning more about the People's Bicentennial Commission, especially how their union, urban renewal or tenants' group etc, can become a part of this renewal of American Revolutionary activity, should contact the Commission.

Workers Get Brunt Of Tax Burden

[continued from page 4]

Under the 1971 tax "reform" businessmen received a tax credit, which permits the first 7 percent of the value of an investment to be deducted from taxable profits, a faster tax write-off on equipment, and increased personal exemptions. Between 1971 and 1981 these alone will net a $10 billion loss in tax revenues.

In the last ten years corporations have succeeded in reducing their share of the tax burden from one-third to one-fourth of the total. A similar shifting of the tax burden away from business and on to individual workers and consumers has also occurred in the states and localities.

In Connecticut Meskill has increased the bonuses to business in reducing taxes on inventories and equipment. The state is using these tax breaks (with hints of more to come) as big selling points to corporations when they advertise in business magazines like **Fortune.**

Triple Standard in Taxes

In case there was not enough evidence that the rich get better tax treatment than working people, take a look at these two loopholes in the federal income tax. Wages, of course, are taxed on their full amount – and it is hard to avoid the payroll tax.

Other sources of income, however, get a better deal. If you own stock and sell it at a profit (a "capital gain"), that income is taxed at half the standard rate. The income from the state and local bonds which you own is tax free.

There are other loopholes and tax shelters, of course, but let us just compare the effects of the "triple standard" outlined above.

A worker with a wife and two children earning $10,000 a year pays $905 in federal income tax. A person whose income of $10,000 comes from selling stocks at a profit (capital gains) pays only $98. Finally, someone who earns $10,000 from the interest on state bonds which he owns pays no taxes at all.

AFL-CIO Tax Reform

There are ways of changing the tax system if we are willing to force real tax reform. One proposal put forward by the AFL-CIO would provide an annual gain in revenue of over $29 billion. The details –summarized– are:

1. Tax the "excess" profits earned by business under the wage-price freeze profit bonanza – $4 billion.
2. Tax capital gains at the full rate – $7 billion.
3. Eliminate 1971 business tax benefits – $7 billion.
4. Close other loopholes – $11 billion.

These proposals could eliminate the projected federal budget deficit for 1974, provide funds to state and local governments that would allow real tax relief on local property taxes, and provide more and better services. Not even included in the above proposals would be possible new revenues from a surtax on high incomes or from ending tax breaks to multi-national corporations.

While the AFL-CIO program is really a moderate proposal seeking only to have all sources taxed at the same rate – it shows us that the choice does not have to be either tax relief or fewer socially-needed services.

We could have more services and lower taxes if we came together in unions and community groups to demand real tax reform. Of course real tax reform will be opposed by the same people and for similar reasons as wage increases. Taxes – like inflation – are ways that the real gains in income won by workers are eaten away. Our efforts must be united because they will be facing the united opposition of the corporations and the rich.

Information for this article came from April, 1973 **American Federationist** *published by the AFL-CIO.*

Teacher Goals

[continued from page 3]

tests. Basically accountability programs are crude attempts to apply the engineering principles of systems analysis to the classroom. Everything must be quantified and measured. School budgets will be radically redesigned and pruned so school systems will use all their resources to raise test scores.

Everything not reduceable to computer *data will be damned* as unscientific and removed from the curriculum. But what of all the crucially important things we teach which can't be measured on a scale of one to a hundred? What about democracy, teamwork, tolerance of other peoples and ideas, self-discipline and love of learning for its own sake? What about students' and teachers' desires for pleasant learning and teaching experiences. If we sit back all these values may be branded as unverifiable by our educational technocrats and eliminated in our new "accountable" age.

These dangers are very real and the general lethargy among teachers and Federation members this past year is a disquieting sign. But our future need not be grim if we resolve to stop moaning and complaining and put in a few satisfying hours of labor each month into union activity.

New Program

Our officers have drawn up what we believe is an ambitious yet realistic program for next year. Its objectives are to revive our spirits and to begin to gather community and labor support behind our educational and contractual goals.

Personally I have confidence in the future of the Federation in West Haven and in our ability to gain better working and educational conditions. A good number of new people are becoming active on the Executive Council and on various committees. But we need more. We need people to help us with membership recruitment, socials, legislation and publicity. And we must have many new people if we are to draw up an educational plan for West Haven, to think up fairer means of taxation to pay for it, and to take these ideas out to the community.

We are a group of 560 intelligent people possessing enormous amounts of education and many well developed skills and talents. It's time we used them more to strengthen our union, to revitalize our profession and to better serve the West Haven community.

Condominium Living Can Be Hard

[Continued from p.1]

bordering on Ted's bedroom. It is rented by the contractor to a person who keeps very late hours. The sound retardant was not sufficient protection.

Furthermore, previously undisclosed expense was discovered in the form of a fee for the use of recreational facilities. These facilities are supposedly owned in common by all members of the condominium. The fees were above and beyond taxes and maintenance, and went directly to the contractor.

What Recourses?

What are the recourses open to Ted? By constant complaining over the last year, he has had many of the above complaints answered. But during this time, Ted has not had the "carefree" life he envisioned. He still can't sleep at night, and in the future, his unit's poor construction will continue to increase his maintenance costs.

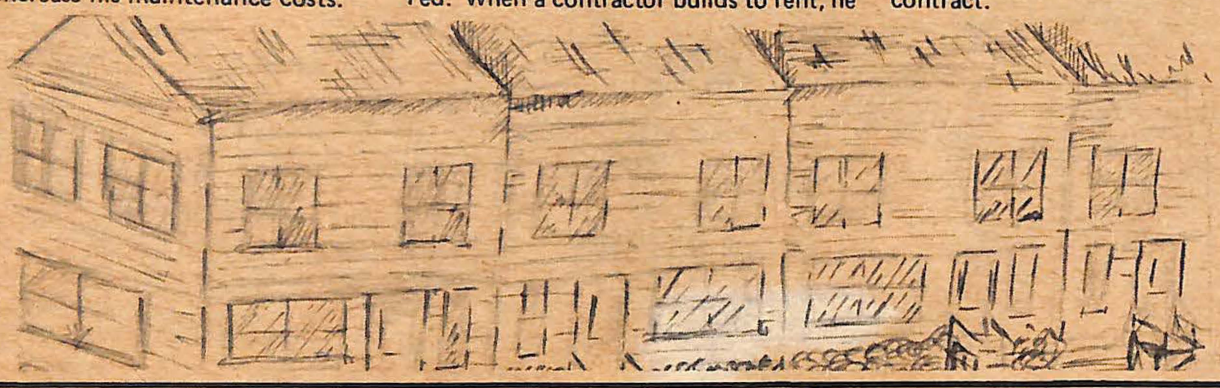
The basic recourse in such conflicts is the lawsuit. It is always expensive, time-consuming, and unrewarding, unless very large sums are involved. In this case, it is further complicated by the joint ownership of the condominium contract. Ted has found that getting neighbors together to complain is easy, but to take a common stand — perhaps with legal action — is a different story.

Ted Turek feels he will not be able to escape this bad situation. How can he sell his unit without a large loss, while essentially equivalent new units at the same cost are still under construction? These units may be available for the next two years or more.

Lessons to Learn

If you're thinking of buying a condominium, there are lessons to be learned from Ted. When a contractor builds to rent, he knows the units must last without major maintenence to realize a profit. With condominiums, however, cheap construction means low cost and easy sales, while the unfortunate buyer is stuck with huge maintenance costs. In the same way, low initial maintenance fees are good for sales, but the resulting neglect leads to higher fees after all the units are sold. Maintenance fees can double or even triple.

Your best bet with condominiums is a trustworthy contractor with a just attitude. It is difficult for an individual to keep track of contractors' reputations, so check with people already living in the condominium. You should have the building standards clearly spelled out in your contract. Also, have a precise statement of what you will own, either individually or jointly. Have all fees explicitly itemized. Finally, make sure your own lawyer checks the contract.



Yale Makes Million But Cries Broke

Whenever Yale workers ask for a raise, Yale goes into its dramatic poverty routine. Weeping bitter tears, Yale points to its million dollar operating deficits, and says it has no money for salary increases.

But quite a different picture of Yale finances has emerged from a new study done by a committee of Cornell professors about Ivy League accounting procedures. As reported in **Newsweek**, the committee, chaired by law professor David Ratner, found that Yale's terrible $2.6 million deficit for 1970-71 *should really have been reported as a wealth increase of $125.9 million.*

How did dear old Yale make this little error? By failing to report over 80% of its 1970-71 gifts as income. Oh well, Yale's $750 million endowment was beginning to look a bit lean.

Of course, Yale employees, who keep honest books and pay real taxes, might not find Yale's curious methods of accounting so amusing.

They might even get the notion Yale had lied to them. And next year they might not really appreciate Yale's monotonous melodrama, "Poor Old Blue."

Open Line

Tortures Reported In S. Vietnam Jails

by David Wessel

Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh, former Professor of International Law at the University of Saigon, was arrested in August 1971 after participating in a demonstration protesting the one-man presidential election in South Vietnam. On March 22, 1972, at her "trial", Mrs. Thanh suffered an asthma attack and required a heart stimulant and artificial respiration to revive her. Friends noted that she looked half her normal weight. The five-judge panel postponed the verdict, but refused her doctor's request that she be admitted to a nearby civilian hospital. Instead they suggested "appropriate medical treatment" in Thu Duc prison. (Source: **American Report**, April 7, 1972).

Huynh Tan Mam, President of the Saigon University Student Association and the National Student Union of South Vietnam, was arrested for the third time on January 5, 1972, after publishing a statement against the American bombing of North Vietnam. In April, 1972, a fellow student happened to find Mam in the National Police Headquarters. Mam's face was so swollen and peeling that had Mam not called his friend over, he would not have recognized him. Mam told him that his condition resulted from being subjected to the glare of 200 watt light bulbs placed directly over his eyes. Mam could no longer walk due to beatings on his legs and knees; he had also been tortured by electric shocks. (Source: statement of Nguyen Tang Huyen, June 30, 1972, based on reports smuggled out of jail).

Nga, an 18 year old woman student, has been tied together with another woman and drawn up to the ceiling. The police then twirled the two around, beating them into unconsciousness.

In general, reports (some dated 1970) indicate that women suffer many kinds of torture: pins under their fingernails, beating their backs so severely they cannot walk, putting pins into their nipples, extinguishing lighted cigarettes in sensitive areas of the body. Rape is reportedly accepted at the police stations and prisons; many women get sick and die after successive rapes.

The New York Times (December 8, 1972) noted, "Prisoners often relate stories of torture and mistreatments during interrogation. The truth of such allegations does not seem to be in doubt."

Thieu's Police

In 1963 the Saigon government's police force totalled 16,000. **The New York Times** (December 8, 1972) estimated that 119,000 are in Thieu's police including 15,000-20,000 in the "special" secret branch which arrests and tortures suspected political opponents. The respected French newspaper, **Le Monde**, put the total (Sept.8, 1972) at 300,000 police. The U.S. Public Safety office in Saigon admitted that aid for police and prison rose from $20.9 million in 1970 to $30 million in 1971 and considerably higher in 1972. 384 more infamous tiger cages have been built on Con Son island by the American firm called "RMK–BRJ".

The Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR) estimates that 200,000 are imprisoned in Thieu's jails and says it has the the names of 1683 of them. The FOR, through its close association with the nonviolent, neutralist opposition to the Thieu government, has offered to recruit and send to South Vietnam a "neutral, non-communist team" to investigate the prisons, torture/interrogation centers, and military stockades.

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT THIEU'S PRISONERS

We can join the project sponsored by the War Resisters League (WRL) called "Campaign Freedom." The Campaign is designed to link up a concerned American individual with an individual Vietnamese civilian political prisoner. Participants in the project take on the responsibility of freeing that political prisoner.

Upon joining the Campaign, you will be supplied with the names and addresses of U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) officials in the U.S. who are responsible for administering aid to maintain the secret police and prisons. You will also receive the names and addresses of the Saigon officials responsible for the arrest and treatment of the Vietnamese prisoners.

You'll receive an action outline showing you how to develop your own individual campaign to free a Vietnamese civilian political prisoner. Of course, you will receive all the information available on the individual prisoner assigned to you. And period materials updating the campaign will also be sent.

Serious Workers Needed

The WRL, currently celebrating its Fiftieth Anniversary, warns that Campaign Freedom is not for those who only have the energy to write one or two letters. They expect Americans who join to take seriously their responsibility to work for the freedom of their "adopted" Vietnamese. That means writing several weekly letters to various officials, it means keeping constant pressure on the Paris treaty and to see that all Vietnamese political prisoners are freed, it means getting others to join with you in the effort. "It's a big job, joining Campaign Freedom, but it's something anyone who can write and afford postage can do", says the WRL.

In addition to our moral culpability for the imprisonment and barbarous torture of the Vietnamese prisoners, inhuman treatment of prisoners represents a direct threat to our human rights here at home: French tortures used in Algiers were later used in Paris, British tortures in Aden have since been utilized in Northern Ireland. If we are going to stop these practices, the time to do so is now!

Campaign Freedom is not the only avenue open to us, but it seems to be a good one. JOIN CAMPAIGN FREEDOM. Contact the WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE, 339 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y. 10012.

What can you do about Thieu's prisoners?

Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh a few weeks before her arrest.

Mrs. Thanh several months after her arrest.

On The Job Nurses Make Tough Decisions

by Hetty Wood
as told to Renee Poirier

I'm a Registered Nurse and have been working at the Veterans Administration Hospital in West Haven for nine months. On a typical day I arrive for work at 7:00 A.M. in my white uniform. The first thing that I do on the job is receive the report from the night nurse, and then together we count the narcotics supply and sign for them. The doctor comes in a while later and either the head nurse or I go on rounds with him. This means that we make a visit to each patient and the doctor performs an examination. After rounds the doctor goes off to surgery or another part of the hospital. The patient may not see him again until the afternoon.

Every morning there is a head nurses' meeting for a half hour. Originally, I thought this was great. It seemed like a good way of maintaining communications among nurses concerned with nursing care in the hospital. But, I learned quickly that the meetings were used to teach low level managers (head nurses) how to deal with the problems of management, The Nursing Administrator gives lessons in personnel management, which are interesting, but they're not about nursing care.

One nurse, who was a staff nurse for 5 or 6 years, and made a head nurse, occasionally comes to a meeting and says, "I have a problem patient and I'd like some advice." This could be the perfect place for it, because all the head nurses have had about ten years experience in nursing. But that nurse is the only one who brings up patient care problems. The other nurses *react as if these meetings are neither the time nor the place for such things.*

Dave Spinner

Before beginning the day's work Registered Nurse Sue Brady, right, consults with Hetty Wood, also a Registered Nurse, and Phil James, Nursing Assistant, on what needs to be done.

Nurse has Primary Responsibility for Patient Care

On my floor, Urology, most days there is a head nurse, a staff nurse, an assistant and a secretary on duty. The secretary is vital, because she keeps things functioning smoothly, by processing forms, setting up appointments, and keeping track of who's supposed to be where when.

The assistant has the most frequent contact with the patient, but the least responsibility. Changing beds and bedpans, and making the patients comfortable are some of the duties of an assistant. However, when the patient wants something or wants to know what's going on with his treatment, he turns to the nurse. He expects her to know what's going on, and she's not always *privy to that information. The nurse can* only say "Why don't you ask the doctor" or "Don't worry!" Telling a patient not to worry when there may be cause for worry spreads distrust and it makes me feel awful. Nurses have a kind of limited knowledge that is hard to work with.

Because the nurse is always bustling around, there's an implication to the patient that the nurse can help control his environment, but she can only follow the doctor's orders. A nurse has the responsibility for the patient's care, and is in contact with the patient more often than the doctor, but she has very little power to act.

Nurses Make Tough Decisions

There is a strong feeling of competition among nurses. They don't like to ask each others advice, which is different from doctors who often consult each other. I think this is because nurses have to make decisions that they feel uneasy about, partly because they aren't qualified, aren't given education enough to do it. For instance, if a patient is in pain, morphine may be prescribed. But morphine depresses breathing. It's often up to a nurse at a crucial moment to decide whether to give the drug or withhold it because of the patient's difficult breathing. This is a matter of judgement and it's hard to feel confident that you are making the right decision.

There is a strong ethic in nursing that if you make a decision, it's you who have to make it, and it's not fair to make another nurse participate in that decision. As a result, nurses tend not to make decisions together, either about medical questions or more human care for patients. Rarely does a nurse say to another nurse, "This is a problem for me. This is what I've done. This is what I've tried. What do you think?"

The thing that surprised me most, when I became an R.N., was the amount of ad*ministrative work that a nurse has to do.* She has to co-ordinate the patients with X-ray and other departments, as well as co-ordinate the workings of the staff on the floor, so that it is covered at all times, but in a way that allows other staff to lead human lives.

There are some interesting aspects of nursing, in regard to patient care — intelligent things, but they seldom come up. On my floor, we have a good set-up for cooperative effort. The staff is a small manageable group, that is in constant contact. But, there are built in divisions, such as the pay scale, different responsibilities, as well as the whole myth of professionalism. The hierarchy impedes good patient care.

There's Too Much Going On Not To Know About

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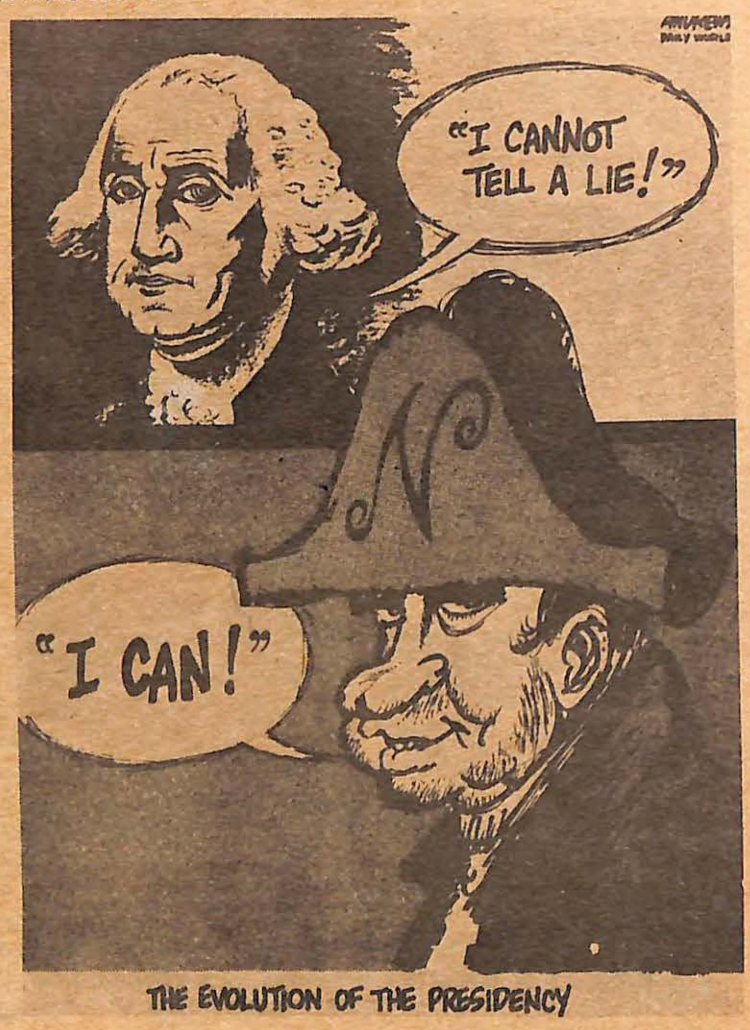

THE EVOLUTION OF THE PRESIDENCY